

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

NUMBER 27.

RESCUE IS REPORTED.

ALLIES SAID TO HAVE SAVED THE ENVOYS.

Troops Are Declared to Have Entered the City of Pekin and Relieved the Beliegued Legations After Weeks of Trials and Suspense.

A dispatch to the New York Journal and Advertiser from Chefoo quotes Edwin Widmann, the correspondent, as follows: "I learn from a thoroughly trustworthy Chinese source that the army of the allies reached Pekin on Monday. I have every reason to believe that the army forced an entrance and that the envoys and their friends were rescued. They are probably now safe with the Christian army."

The Chinese minister in Washington Thursday morning received a belated cable dispatch from Minister Conger, in the American cipher, addressed to the State Department. He delivered it to Acting Secretary Ade. The department also has received an appeal from Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, to have the allied army stop their advance at Tung-Chow, at which place, he says, they



DEATH OF VON KETTELER. How the German Ambassador at Pekin Was Slain by "Boxers" in China's Capital. From Le Journal Illustré, Paris.

will be met by high officials of the Chinese Government, who will be empowered to negotiate an armistice. This is in response to the demands of our Government in its communication to Li-Hung-Chang. This development will reflect Li-Hung-Chang's proposal for an armistice, he said.

The dispatch from Minister Conger and the appeal of Li-Hung-Chang were turned over to Secretary Root, who took them to the White House and laid them before the cabinet. The message from Minister Conger is the first one that has been received showing that cables have been sent by this Government, having reached him. A portion of his dispatch of Thursday morning is an answer to inquiries made of him. The dispatch also contains the names of the marines who were killed in the assault on the legations.

PROPHESIES LONG WAR.

Got More Prizes than Any Other Nation at Paris Exposition.

The predictions of T. H. Storrs, of Van Buren, Ind., have been fulfilled to a remarkable degree so far. In the year of 1894 he prophesied that the United States troops would be called into the field of battle in 1898, and that our government would not cease from war for seven years, and that in the year of 1900 we would be engaged in a war with all the leading nations of the earth. He also

RACE WAR IN GOTHAM.

Angry Mob Seeks Vengeance on New York Negroes.

In New York a mob of several hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock Wednesday night in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their race had caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed and bruised Sunday night by several negroes while he was attempting to arrest a colored woman. The man who inflicted most of the injuries is said to be Robert Harris, a negro who came to New York several weeks ago from Washington.

In a few moments the mob swelled to 1,500 people or more, and as they became violent the negroes fled in terror into any hiding place they could find. The police resources from four stations numbering 400 in all, were called out.

The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidity, raged through the district, and negroes, regardless of age or sex, were indiscriminately attacked. Some were injured. It took the combined efforts of the resources with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts to restrain the mob. Clubs were used and the police were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements, from which the negroes, fearfully fire back, piling stones and other missiles.

The trouble grew out of the death of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe of the West Thirty-seventh street station as the result of an unprovoked assault by a negro early Sunday in Eighth avenue and Forty-first street. Thorpe was attempting to arrest a negro when Arthur Harris and another negro attacked the policeman with razors. He died the following day.

AMERICAN WRITES TO FILIPINOS

Correspondence Captured in Luzon Is Made Public.

Letters and papers belonging to Aguinaldo, which were captured by Gen. F. N. Stansbury, have been made public by the War Department. Some of these documents tend to substantiate the charges that the Filipino insurgents have received encouragement from persons in the United States. The most remarkable letter in the collection is from Dr. Montague R. Leverson, dated Fort Hamilton, N. Y., July 17, 1899, who describes himself as a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, and who advises the Filipinos to capture some official of high rank in the service of the United States and try him for piracy. While it is said by officials of the administration that a charge of treason might be based on Mr. Leverson's letter, a Washington correspondent says no legal proceedings will be instituted.

Dr. Montague R. Leverson, who wrote the letter, declares the United States to be guilty of piracy in its Philippine policy, is still a resident of Fort Hamilton, from which date the writer was dated in 1899. He is 75 years old, and is a physician of English birth, but is now a naturalized American citizen. Dr. Leverson, four years ago, had an interview in the option station at Albany with Anthony Comstock. They later each sued the other for libel. Each recovered a verdict of 6 cents.

UNITED STATES LEADS ALL.

Got More Prizes than Any Other Nation at Paris Exposition.

The superior jury of the exposition of 1900, whose duty it is to give the final award to the list of awards, held its closing sittings on Monday, when a committee of five was appointed to finish up the big odds. Prof. J. Howard Gore, superintendent of the American juries, is the only foreigner made a member of this executive committee. The assistant administrator general, M. Dehunner, Belleville, on finding that the United States made more awards than any other country, said to Prof. Gore: "This is due to the fact that you had your July program thoroughly organized and were determined not to let any other nation get ahead of you, not even us. The United States has been unique in this respect."

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The bulk of this matter is sent by express to the chairmen of the various State Committees for distribution. A great deal of it goes free, being franked from Washington. Speeches delivered in Congress by Republicans and Democrats constitute a large part of the campaign matter, and Republicans and Democrats alike take advantage of this opportunity to get to the voters speeches favorably to their side of the contest. Each Na-

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O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

WIDOW'S LONG TRAMP

WALKS OVER 700 MILES WITH SIX CHILDREN.

Goes from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Poplar Bluff, Mo., in Search of Her Father—Bradstreet's Takes Bright View of Commercial Situation.

Footsore and weary, Mrs. Elizabeth Burns of Grand Rapids, Mich., and six children, the youngest 2 and the eldest 11 years old, arrived at Poplar Bluff, Mo., having walked from Grand Rapids, 700 miles. Three months ago Mrs. Burns' husband died in the Michigan town, leaving her and the children in destitute circumstances. Her father, Eli Green, who was living in Odan, Ill., wrote to her to come there, and not having the money to pay car fare, she gathered up a few articles of clothing, bedding and cooking utensils and placing these and the three youngest children in a pushcart, the other three children, according to a foot, started on the long journey. When she finally reached Odan she learned that her father had sold out and removed to south-west Missouri, leaving in the vicinity of Poplar Bluff. The woman, undaunted by the hardships experienced in her arduous long walk, gathered her family and small possessions and resumed her journey. The other day she pitched her destination, only to meet another disappointment, as her father cannot be found. The woman's health is broken and the children are sick. The authorities are caring for them. Mrs. Burns is 38 years old.

ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

Better Fall Demand, First Ton and Growth in Confidence.

Bradstreet's views the commercial situation thus: "Among the favorable features reported this week are advices of further expansion in fall trade distribution at leading Western centers, a rather better distribution by dry goods jobbers at the East, a firmer tone and a perceptible growth in confidence, accompanied by heavy buying in some classes of steel and iron, and a disposition to believe that an average wheat crop and much more than average corn and oats crops are assured. Steady increases in current gross railway earnings over a year ago and an exceptionally favorable net-earnings report for the first half of the year are additionally encouraging features. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 8,113,641 bushels, against 3,818,700 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,017,089 bushels, against 2,890,764 last week."

Contest on the Diamond.
The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn 35	Boston 47
Pittsburgh 51	Cincinnati 44
Philadelphia 47	St. Louis 42
Chicago 48	New York 39
Milwaukee 51	St. Paul 54

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago 60	Kansas City 53
Indianapolis 54	Cleveland 49
Detroit 51	Buffalo 44
Milwaukee 51	Minneapolis 42
St. Paul 64	

Pipe Ties on the Track.

A desperate attempt at train wrecking was made on the meadows back of Atlantic City, N. J. The tracks were obstructed with railroad iron and ties, and the express on the Pennsylvania Railroad from that city, carrying over 200 passengers, was almost derailed. By what seems to have been almost a miracle the train was brought to a standstill before much damage was done.

Plot to Stay President.

A bold attempt to assassinate President McKinley was frustrated by the United States secret service department. Two Italians, said to be anarchists, on their way to this country with the avowed intention of killing the President, were arrested on the Kaiser Wilhelm as the big boat was nearing New York harbor. The men are Natane Atorresca and Michael Guida.

New Diamond Fields Found.

Diamonds, considered by London dealers superior to those from South Africa and valued at from 25 to 50 per cent higher than those found in that region, have been discovered at the diggings up the Mazaruni river in British Guiana.

De Wet Captures 4,000 British.

Gen. De Wet is reported to have captured 4,000 British and seven guns, crippling the forces of Kitchener and Buller. He joined De la Rey, then turned on his pursuers and completely outmaneuvered them.

Powers Found Guilty.

Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, was convicted at Georgetown of being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Gov. Goebel, the jury fixing the punishment at imprisonment for life.

Thieves Get \$25,000.

The mysterious disappearance of an express package containing \$25,000 sent from Chicago to Burlington, Iowa, by the Commercial National Bank puzzles the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Try Again to Kill Shaw.

A telegram from Ostend states that an attempt similar in all points to that made by the anarchist Salsan in Paris on Aug. 2 has been made on the Shah of Persia.

Hu's Child Into River.

James Young, a laborer, deliberately threw his 2-year-old child into the East river in New York. Four men saw the deed. Young was not intoxicated, nor can he explain his action except by attributing it to temporary insanity. His child was rescued.

Kansas Crop Is Damaged.

Hot winds are destroying the corn in Kansas and the crop will not yield over 50,000,000 bushels. Reports to the railroad headquarters say the crop has been ruined.

River Yields a Mystery.

The dismembered body of Joseph Schaeffer, a farmer, who lived near the line between Baltimore and Howard counties, has been found in the Patapsco River, near Woodstock, Md., and the police are confident that murder has been done.

Suicide of Insurance Man.

Erasmus Fennier Henderson, president of Sam Henderson's Sons & Co., a leading New Orleans insurance agency, committed suicide in his office by shooting himself through the head. Despairance over the death of his wife is believed to have unbalanced his mind.

C. P. HUNTINGTON DIES.

Heart Disease Ends a Long, Energetic and Eventful Life.

Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad and one of the wealthiest men in the country, is dead at Pine Knot Lodge, his summer camp near Durant on Lake George, in the Adirondack Mountains. The great magnate was stricken before it was known that he was not well and long before assistance could be summoned he died. Heart trouble is supposed to have been the cause. Almost everybody knows how Collis P. Huntington became what he was, and what he was before his rise. His story and the story of his three associates, all of whom are dead, are interesting. He had been powerful and great so long, however, that many have forgotten him as anything else. He was born Oct. 22, 1821, at Huntington, Conn. In 1861, the year of the outbreak of the civil war with Messrs. Stanford, Crocker and others, he organized a company to construct the Central Pacific Railroad. Subsequently he was elected first vice-president and general agent of the Southern Pacific Company and president of the Southern News and Mississippi Valley Company. For thirty-five years he was actively engaged with those enterprises. April 9, 1890, he was chosen president of the Southern Pacific. He was also president of the Mexican International Railroad.

ELOPING PAIR NOT FORGIVEN.

Groom and His Father-in-Law Have Lively Times in Missouri.

John R. West, armed with affidavits from his parents as to his age, eloped with Miss Ada Crouch, secured a license to wed, and then hastened to Lamar, where the couple were married. Ten minutes after the ceremony a message was received from the young woman's father ordering the police to arrest them. They were taken to Sheldon, and while West was securing bonds the bride's father, Dr. Crocker, hurried away with the young wife. When he returned West had him arrested on the charge of kidnapping, and in the midst of the confusion caused Crouch shot at West with his revolver, but failed to hit him. Later Mrs. West, after her home, where her father had taken her, said she was going to visit neighbors. She joined her husband at his home. Crocker, learning of her being there, again took her home. West was arrested while on his way to his father-in-law's house. He has sued Crouch for \$10,000.

TROLLEY CAR HELD UP.

Conductor on the Omaha and Council Bluffs Electric Railway Robbed.

Motor No. 79 of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company was held up and the conductor was robbed by two masked men about midnight the other night. As the motor stopped for a crossing and the conductor started to alight to go ahead two men rose from the darkness at the side of the track and boarded the car. One covered the conductor and the other the motorcar with their weapons. One of the robbers then took from the conductor his gold watch and his cash, amounting it is estimated, to about \$50. The robbers then jumped from the car and disappeared in the darkness. There were only a few passengers aboard and they were not disturbed.

Juvenile Train Wreckers.

Raymond Houston, master mechanic for Eisenman & Hollerback, contractors for the new government dam near Zweifel, Pa., was murdered in cold blood by William Hobbs and another negro, called "Ragtime."

Tire Dies in Train Wreck.

A head-on collision occurred on the Rio Grande railroad at Monument, Colo., resulting in the death of two persons, and the injury of several others. The air brakes failed to work.

Bank in Oklahoma Closed.

Notice posted on the door of the bank of Kingfisher, Okla., announced that the bank was in the hands of the territorial commissioners. The reported liabilities are \$61,000, assets \$51,000.

Lynchings in Mississippi.

Jack Betts, a negro, was lynched at Corinth, Miss. A mob took him from jail and hanged him to a telegraph pole on the public square.

Big Loss Caused by Hail.

Near St. Thomas a severe hail storm destroyed 40,000 acres of the finest grain grown in North Dakota this year, even that cut and shocked being destroyed. The storm was two miles wide and twenty-four miles long, and many of the hail stones were from three to four inches in diameter. The loss will be over 200,000 bushels.

Woman Robbed in Kansas.

Miss Benedicta Brady of San Antonio was robbed of jewelry valued at \$5,000 on a Frisco passenger train No. 1, near Paris, Texas.

Born Name a New Capital.

According to a special dictated letter, it has been proclaimed the new seat of the Transvaal Government.

Three Killed by Explosion.

Three employees in the New York Steam Heating Company were killed by the explosion of a fifteen-inch pipe below.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.50; hogs, shipping, grades, \$3.00 to \$7.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 12c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamy, 18c to 29c; eggs, fresh, 2c to 22c; potatoes, 30c to 31c per bushel.

Indians—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.85; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 7c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 4c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 2c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.05; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 7c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.45; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 7c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Minneapolis—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 33c to 34c; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, 50c to 51c.

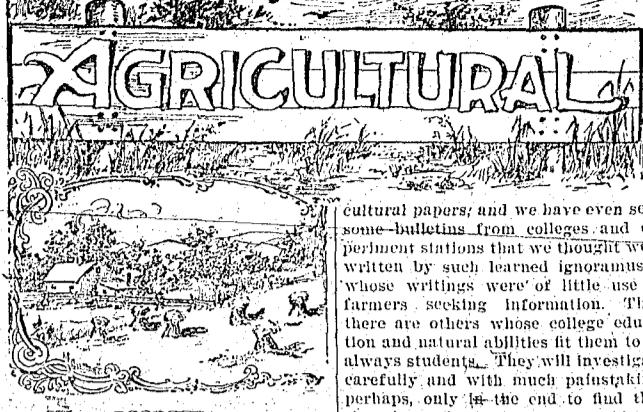
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.80; hogs, fair to prime, \$2.00 to \$5.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.25 to \$4.75; lamb, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.05; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 7c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; butter, creamy, 18c to 21c; eggs, 20c, 15c to 17c.

An Owosso man has invented a machine for making imitation quartersawed oak lumber which resembles the real thing so closely that detection is difficult, and he expects that it will revolutionize the manufacture of furniture—from this popular and widely-used wood.

The Avalanche

W. L.



Sanitary Dairy Appliance. The thorough cleansing of milk cans by hand is a difficult operation, and yet the cans must be carefully attended to each day or the milk will sour quickly. Charles Matzitz, of Oak Park, Ill., has designed a portable washer, which can be readily transferred to each can and operated by hand; a cut of the device being shown below. The object of the invention is to provide a scrubbing brush which will fit closely to the interior of the can and be easily rotated from the exterior, and at the same time be folded to permit insertion and removal from the can. A clamping mechanism is provided to center the vertical shaft in the neck of the can, and the upright rod extending above the gearing is used to

Toppressing After Haying. There are many cases where an application of fine, well-rotted manure directly after the first crop of grass is taken off will do much to start a good second growth, but this year it has been so dry in this section that there seems little benefit would have been found by such a topdressing. We would wait until after the cutting of the second crop, if there is any, or until about October, and apply it then, not considering it so important to have the manure fine, as it will become so before next spring, or can quickly be made so by the use of a light harrow or brush. But if manure is all needed for head crops, do not make the mistake of applying commercial fertilizer this fall. Wait until early spring and then make a mixture 1,200 pounds of raw bone, 400 pounds each of nitrate of soda and muriate of potash, or in that proportion, and use from 250 to 400 pounds per acre, according to whether you want heavy or very heavy crop. For a clover field one-half that amount of nitrate of soda would be enough, or on land which has been lately heavily manured with stable manure. Exchange.

Water for Cows. The cow needs water to digest her food, to keep the body in running order, to wash out the products of digestion and for the milk supply, and if all these are to be kept in their normal condition water must be supplied or the milk suffers. It takes four pounds of water for every pound of dry matter in the food, or, if the cow is on dry food, it will require nearly 100 pounds of water to enable the cow to work up her daily ration. For every pound of milk given the cow requires 4-3 pounds of water, or 115 pounds of water for twenty-five pounds of milk. What between the food and the milk supply a cow needs an abundant supply of good, clean water, and if that cannot be obtained she will endeavor to make up the deficiency at the nearest mithole, a place that is neither good for the health of the animal, her udder, nor the cleanliness of the milk. Mitholes for watering cows have been responsible for seeding in early May. I used twenty pounds of seed per acre, which proved to be rather too much, considering the fine condition of the soil, as it gave a probable average of twenty plants per foot. The excavation was made five and one-half feet deep. Much to my astonishment, one square foot of the cellar bottom showed twenty-two of the tough, white tap-roots shooting straight down into the unknown depths below, while over the whole area an average of thirteen or fourteen was maintained. In six months' growth two-thirds of these plants had sent their tap-roots more than five and one-half feet in quest of water. F. M. Crane, in Farmer's Advocate.

Alfalfa Roots. Of course I have always firmly realized that in its subterranean habits alfalfa differed from most other plants, but the full extent of this difference was never fully brought home to me until last fall while excavating for a cellar in alfalfa soil. The soil in question is a light loam, with occasional thin streaks of clay. It had been well plowed in the fall of 1897, and the winter frosts left it in prime shape for seeding in early May. I used twenty pounds of seed per acre, which proved to be rather too much, considering the fine condition of the soil, as it gave a probable average of twenty plants per foot. The excavation was made five and one-half feet deep. Much to my astonishment, one square foot of the cellar bottom showed twenty-two of the tough, white tap-roots shooting straight down into the unknown depths below, while over the whole area an average of thirteen or fourteen was maintained. In six months' growth two-thirds of these plants had sent their tap-roots more than five and one-half feet in quest of water. F. M. Crane, in Farmer's Advocate.

Bag Holder. The Farm Journal shows a bag holder that is adjustable to all sizes of bags, and is easily made. A piece of steel rod has one end flattened and

adjusted bag holder.

Poultry in the South. A small poultry farm is being developed near Hamilton, Va. Throughout nearly all sections of the South poultry is receiving more attention than heretofore. This is particularly true of the nearby southern sections, which are sending poultry in carload lots to cities and other markets in larger quantities than ever before. The quality of the poultry is much improved, over what it was in previous years and shows that the standard is steadily being raised in all the leading producing sections.—Southern Field.

Work of Agricultural Colleges. The work of the agricultural college does not consist altogether in sending its students back to the farm in condition to become better tillers of the soil or better breeders of stock than their fathers were, says the American Cattlemen. This is but a small part of what we should expect of them. They should send out many who are qualified to instruct others by becoming teachers themselves. It is not all of a teacher to understand his subject, but he must be able to impart his knowledge to others so that they will understand it. One of the best teachers we ever knew was not what would be called an educated man, but what he knew he could explain so that almost the simplest intellect could learn from him. There are others so highly educated that they speak in terms that are as "unknown tongues" to those whom they desire to instruct. They cannot teach those who are more than one degree beyond them in attainment. They need an interpreter. Some such have written for agricultural colleges.

About 20 cities in Wisconsin are supplied with water from artesian wells

CURRENCY REFORM.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD LAW.

Establishes Money Values, Increases Reserve Fund, Makes More National Banks, Reduces National Debt—Financial Strength of the United States.

The reform in the currency laws is the second great achievement in the administration of public finances under President McKinley, the first being the Dingley tariff. The act approved by the President March 4, 1900, firmly establishes the United States on a gold basis. Confidence in respect to the money standard is now at the highest, and the integrity of all our various forms of money has been declared by law.

The task has been a difficult one. It was a problem which required patience and courage in its solution. The fact that three years elapsed before the measure became law reveals the difficult road over which the workers for the reform movement passed. At the beginning of the first regular session of Congress, under the administration of President McKinley, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a plan the essential features of which are to be found in the act of March 4, 1900.

From December, 1897, until the bill became a law, no opportunity was lost to advance the cause of currency reform. Notwithstanding an adverse majority in the Senate, the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House considered several measures. In an amendment of a Republican Senate and House in the Fifty-sixth Congress, caucuses were organized for the purpose of preparing, during the summer months of 1899, such a bill as would receive the support of the sound-money majority in both Houses. When the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress was convened the first bill introduced was that agreed upon by the House caucus committee. It took its place upon the calendar as House Bill No. 1. With all reasonable expedition the measure was then considered by both branches of the national Legisla-

bonds for bonds issued upon so low a basis as 2 per cent. Hitherto Great Britain has been regarded as the financial Gibraltar of the world, but while British consols bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum were selling two points below par, the United States was able to float a 2 per cent bond at par with ease. Such facts speak volumes for the present financial strength of the United States. To float a 2 per cent bond at par of this kind means the integrity of the dollar has been recognized in the law of the land, and that there is faith in the honesty of our intentions and purposes for the future.

The Cost of Bryanism.

The people of the nation and world know that the prosperity of the citizens of the United States was greater and more general in 1892 than in any previous year in their history. It is also known that they voted away their own labor and business in the November election of that year, and all the official statistics of the next four years prove that free trade and free silver agitation caused greater financial losses in the United States than all the other calamities the people of this country have been compelled to endure during all their history.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States in 1892 was \$292,375,698, and the balance of trade was against the United States in 1893 to the extent of \$18,737,728. It is true that the balance was more favorable in 1894, but it is also true that that was largely because of the withholding of imports until after the enactment of the lower duties of the Wilson tariff. There was a decrease in the value of both exports and imports every year the free trade and free silver agitation was in power, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States has been nearly as large every McKinley fiscal year as the total of the four free trade and free silver agitation years.—Des Moines Register.

Not a Result of 10 to 1.

The advantages of the "free and unlimited coining of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" told us in 1896 that its adoption "would put up prices." Well, we did not adopt it. But in 1899 and 1900

means a fine of \$100 for any railroad to use cars in interstate commerce which have hand-coupling—\$100 for each and every offense.

As the law is national in its scope it applies to all rolling stock operated between the different States. It would be possible for a road to operate the old-fashioned cars within the borders of a State having no automatic car-coupling law. It is said that it is now a question of but a short time when every State in the Union will have such a law, and then the original crude way of coupling cars will disappear forever. However, it is said that despite the fact that it would be possible to operate cars not equipped with the new device in some States the railroads will nevertheless improve all of their cars with appliances at once, as it would be more trouble than it would be worth to endeavor to keep cars within the limits of a single State. The roads entering Chicago will in the neighborhood of 500,000 freight cars and it is asserted by railroad authorities that over 90 per cent of these cars are already equipped with the new coupling contrivances as required by law. These roads own almost 6,000 passenger cars, but of course all of nearly all of the passenger coaches in the country have for years been fitted with appliances for coupling which do not endanger life or limb. From the platforms of the cars the man coupling them is enabled to accomplish the operation by levers without exposing himself to accident.

Many of the roads have not a car which is not supplied with automatic coupling attachments. Others have from a few hundred up to a couple of thousand cars not yet fitted with the safety devices. In recently published statistics the Baltimore and Ohio road was said to have 2,662 which had not yet been supplied. This was a greater number of cars without the modern appliance than was charged to any other road entering Chicago. The Baltimore and Ohio officials indignantly deny the allegation and assert that all their freight cars now have the automatic couplers. Although some authorities make the modest estimate of 90 per cent of cars as the number legally equipped, there are others who say that scarcely more than one car in 100 can be found which is not supplied

with the up-to-date brake.

The law was enacted by Congress in March, 1895, and was to have gone into effect on Jan. 1, 1898. Reasons given by the railroads that equipment of all the cars in the United States within the time allotted was impossible resulted in an extension of time to Jan. 1, 1900. Subsequently the time was extended to Aug. 1. The extension of time was granted on condition that the roads immediately begin to equip their cars. In June, 1895, four months after the enactment of the law, there were 1,047,577 freight cars reported as owned, of which 229,289, or 22 per cent, were equipped. In December, 1897, the percentage of cars equipped was 59. On Dec. 1, 1898, the percentage had increased to 77. The statistics for last July are that there are 1,250,808 freight cars owned in the United States; that 1,137,290, or 91 per cent are equipped with automatic couplers.

Expense is Enormous.

It is estimated that the railroads have expended in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 in equipping their cars with the automatic car couplers and with air brakes, which are also required by the same law. The equipping of each car cost on an average \$10,000 for the air brake and \$20 for the coupler. All of the roads are of the opinion that this great expense will be more than compensated for by the great decrease in the number of deaths and injuries which formerly resulted from the accidents caused by the lack of these modern inventions. In 1898 the number of accidents resulting from coupling cars by the old-fashioned coupling pins system was one injured in every fifty accidents, resulting in one death. The purpose of the law was, of course, to prevent these accidents and to lessen the number of collisions by affording through the air brakes better control of the train.

His Mistake.

"What do you consider the greatest mistake of your life?" asked the chairman of the committee of women that was looking into the conditions existing in the penitentiary.

They are willing, Mr. Bryan, who so proudly declares, that he stands where he did four years ago, will find after the ballot is counted that the voters of this country are perfectly willing for him to remain.

"Giving up good cash to a poor lawyer," bitterly replied the convict, who had just been "sent down," Chicago Post.

—The San Joaquin.

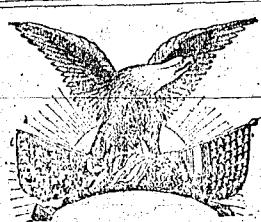
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: W.M. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N.Y.

For Congressman, 16th Dist. R. O. CRANE, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor: AARON T. BLISS, of Saginaw County.

For Lieut. Governor: O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.

For Secretary of State: FRED WARREN, of Oakland.

For Treasurer: DANIEL McCLOY, of Kent.

For Auditor General: PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

For Com. of Land Office: E. A. WILDEY, of Vanburen.

For Attorney General: HORACE M. GREEN, of Chippewa.

For Sup. of Public Instruction: DELOS FALL, of Calhoun.

For Member St. Board of Education: J. H. THOMPSON, of Oscoda.

For Senator, 28th Dist. A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.

The only interests that will be benefited if the American shipping bill is passed next winter will be American-American labor in the mines, factories, shipyards, and on board the ships. The Republicans, naturally, desire to pass the bill. The Democrats, just as naturally, oppose it, and suggest no other remedy than the importation of foreign built ships that will benefit American labor not one particle.—Cheboygan Tribune.

So far as we know Cape Nome is still under martial law and free American citizens are being ground beneath the heel of McKinley's "militarism." Yet Mr. Bryan fails to denounce the outrage. His heart beats for Filipinos who are governed without their consent, but he has no thoughts for white Americans in Alaska, nor for black Americans in North Carolina who are to be disfranchised and governed without their consent as an inferior race.—New York Tribune.

The people of the nation and world know that the prosperity of the citizens of the United States was greater and more general in 1892 than in any previous year in their history. It is also known that they voted away their own labor and business in the November election of that year, and all the official statistics of the next four years prove that Free-Trade and free silver agitation caused greater financial losses in the United States than all the other calamities the people of this country have been compelled to endure during all their history.

It should not be forgotten that the prosperity which now prevails was predicted and foretold by the Republican managers when the Dingley law was passed, the only variation being that, in place of hard times and enforced idleness of a hundred thousand working people in the country at that time, the resulting prosperity has largely exceeded the predictions. The "plain people" of the country will be inclined to excuse this favorable result, and when the votes are counted in November there will be many cast against the Democratic party because that party, in the face of the vastly improved conditions under the Protective Tariff, still cling to the "hard times and calamity" policy of Free-Trade and stubbornly "denounce" the Dingley Tariff law.

A Wyandotte minister found his people too poor to purchase hymn books and being offered the same books by a patent medicine house provided they be allowed to insert their advertisement, ordered three dozen for his congregation. He was elated upon receiving them to find no advertisement in the same. The next Sunday he distributed the books telling his brethren of his good fortune and requesting them to sing 119. His charge may be imagined when they sang the hymn, "Hark, the heavenly angels sing,--Johnson's pills are just the thing. The angels voices mock and mild--two for a man and one for a child."

Mr. Bryan, who poses as the poor man's candidate, is opposed to the policy of expansion, which has already opened new markets for the products of our farms and workshops and which are necessary to meet the increasing demands of this country. To develop these markets is to confer a direct benefit upon every American workingman, in factory, farm, mine, workshop or railroad, and this will be supported by every workingman who looks to his own interests. Bryan is a strong supporter of a Tariff for revenue only or virtually

Free Trade. The effects of such a policy have been seen in the manufacturers and idle workingmen, and a deficit in our Treasury. The Tariff for revenue only did not produce revenue sufficient for our needs, while a Protective Tariff has not only paid expenses, but has added to making a surplus of \$80,000,000 in the Treasury.

Tacoma "Ledger"

A Kanawha paper tells of a man down there who came into town the other day with a big oil can in his wagon, and a discontented look on his face. When asked how his corn was getting along, he said, "Oh, there will be a big crop I reckon, but it is mighty doubtful whether there will be any clean money made on it." "What's the trouble?" "How to spend so blamed much on oil to keep it oiled up." "How's that?"

"Well, the darned corn is growing so fast that I have to go through the fields and oil the joints to keep the stalks from getting hot boxes. Always some darned thing or other to keep a man pestered in this country."

The Manufacturers' Record, a periodical especially devoted to the promotion of Southern industrial development, advises all thinking southerners to unite in the present campaign upon the following platform:

Resolved, That the South favors the politics that will encourage and protect investments within its borders, will raise more chinamen stacks of mills and furnaces, will strengthen and extend railroad systems, will open more mines, will widen markets for agricultural and manufactured products, and will increase the means and opportunities for placing these products in the markets.

This looks like a good platform, not for the South alone, but for the whole country.

BRYAN'S ALTRUISM.

I do not want you to think that my happiness depends upon any public office within the gift of the people of this country. I have a higher ambition than to be president. The man whose happiness depends upon what others do for him may be doomed to disappointment, but if one's happiness depends upon what he does for others he need not be disappointed.

I hope that you will credit me with an ambition to do what I can to make this nation great and so good that to be a simple citizen will be greater than to be a king in any other land.—William J. Bryan.

In 1890 most people, regardless of politics, credited Mr. Bryan with sincerity. His mistakes were charged to bad judgment or ignorance, or both. Some still believe him a man of honest purposes. But the great majority of the people of the United States now see that a man whose positions and utterances at various times have been in radical conflict with each other, who has witnessed the fallacy of a number of his theories demonstrated by events, who knowingly misrepresents conditions and boldly offers new and fictitious issues, cannot be sincere. Therefore such sentiments as those quoted, which would be beautiful if expressed by a man of sincerity and patriotism, become a mockery when uttered by Bryan.

What has William J. Bryan done for "others"? What has been the fruits of his great altruism? Mr. Bryan more than any other man in American history has fostered the prejudice of class against class. More than any other he has caused an unwarranted distrust of the highest courts of the nation. More than any other he has deceived the people. More than any other he has belittled the soldier in the field. More than any other he has endangered the financial security of the country. More than any other he has caused irreverence for the American flag.

There are some of the services

that Mr. Bryan has rendered to others, which services he claims to have been quite sufficient to keep him in a state of blissful happiness. His accomplishments so far lack tangibility, for they have largely affected the spirit rather than the condition of the people; they have been doctrinal rather than practical. How much more prejudice, distrust, irreverence and passion Mr. Bryan would arouse and set in motion had he the power to act as well as the privilege to speak, is appalling to think of.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Read our clubbing proposition for the "Michigan Farmer", the best agricultural paper in the state, to January 1st, and for the "Detroit Journal" (semi-weekly) to November 10th, which covers the entire campaign, and then come in and subscribe.

Northern Michigan
Soldiers & Sailors Associa'n.
AND BIG BAND MEETING.

At Standish, Sept. 12-14.

Great preparations are being made for the twenty-first annual encampment of the Northern Michigan Soldiers and Sailors' Association to be held at Standish September 12-13 and 14, 1900. In conjunction with the encampment, the Northern Michigan Band Association will hold its first annual meeting, and it is expected that between fifteen and twenty first-class bands will participate. The officers of the two associations have already received assurance of a large attendance, and it is quite the general opinion that the occasion will draw forth one of the largest crowds ever assembled in northern Michigan. Careful preparations are being made for the accommodation, and comfort of visitors, and a cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend. The program, now in course of arrangement, will be given next week. An open rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been granted by the M. C. and D. & M. railroads.

V. B. Conklin, Bowersville, Ohio, says: "I received more benefit from Foley's Kidney Cure than from months of treatment by physicians." Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

At the present time the United States have more warship tonnage under construction than ever before in the history of the country in time of peace. The new vessels building or authorized include 70 of all classes, 12 of which are battleships, six armored cruisers, nine protected torpedo-boat destroyers, 15 torpedo-boats, seven gunboats and one lake gunboat.

The lack of energy you feel, the backache and a ran down condition generally, all mean kidney disorder. Foley's Kidney Cure will renew your strength and vigor by making the kidneys well. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

The first of the new 2 per cent gold bonds—the lowest rate of interest any country ever paid upon its bonded indebtedness—into which all outstanding U. S. bonds are to be refunded, in accordance with the Republican financial law enacted at the last session of Congress, was sent out this week. Secretary Gage hopes to get them all out during August.

For Whoooping Cough.

"Both my children were taken with whooping cough," writes Mrs. O. E. Dutton of Danville, Ill. "A small

bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar gave such relief that I used a 50 cent bottle, which saved me a doctor's bill." L. Fournier.

A. WASHINGTON dispatch says the Michigan output of coal last year was \$24,700 short tons, as against 315,242 tons in 1898, according to the annual report of the geological survey made public last Friday. "With the coal product 98 per cent larger in 1899 than in the preceding year," the report says, "Michigan easily outclassed all other states in the percentage of increased tonnage." It is only in the past three years that the coal fields of Michigan have received any considerable attention, but last year 23 mines were in operation.

The dread of people with weak lungs who suffer with stubborn coughs is consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar, if taken in time, cures the cold, heals the lungs, and always cures incipient consumption. L. Fournier.

Below we give a few of the many bargains:

WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain,

Potatoes

And other

Farm

Products

FOR

Cash or Trade

WE SELL

Extra Good Groceries

AND

Dry Goods and Hardware

AT

Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR

Staley's Underwear

AND

Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, Michigan

R. Meyers' Great Clearing Sale.

Strictly for Cash!

Don't miss this opportunity! By buying at this sale you can save from 15 to 25 cents on the dollar.

Below we give a few of the many bargains:

Ten yards best dark Prints for

49c

Ten yards best light Prints for

39c

Ten yards unbleached cotton for

55c

15 and 18 cents Dress Goods for

13c

30 and 35 cents Dress Goods for

25c

50 and 60 cents Dress Goods for

44c

One dollar Ladies' Night Gowns for

89c

One dollar twenty-five cents Ladies' Night Gowns for

98c

Ladies' Summer Vests, former price 15c for

9c

Ladies' Summer Vests, former price 8c for

6c

Children's Summer Vests, former price 8c for

5c

Ladies' Fine Shoes, former price \$3.25 for

2.58

Ladies' Fine Shoes, former price 3.00 for

2.38

Ladies' Fine Shoes, former price 3.50 for

2.98

50 pairs of Ladies' fine shoes, odd sizes, regular price

1.63

from \$1.50 to \$2.00, to close we sell for

98c

50 pairs Mens' fine shoes, odds and ends, regular price from \$1.75 to 3.00, to close we sell for

1.48

Twenty-five and thirty-five cents Bow Ties for

22c

Fifty cents Ties will be sold for

44c

Mens' Collars, former price 15c we sell for

10c

All our Hats we sell for one quarter off.

All our Clothing we sell for one quarter off.

All our Trunks and Valises we sell for one quarter off.

R. MEYERS,

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,

GRAYLING, Mich.

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.

Regular \$10.00

Dictionary for \$3.75.

Greatly enlarged and revised to date. Advances of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other dictionary published. First, it is the latest. Dictionary published to the present time, previous to 1898, is now more than 25 years old.

Second, it contains fully 25,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary.

Third, it contains fully 45,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionaries.

Fourth, it contains fully 2370 pages, being about 250 pages more than Webster's International Dictionary.

Fifth, it contains 500 more pages than Webster's International Dictionary.

Sixth, its arrangement is superior to that of any other dictionary published.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS

Advertised Letters—May Aldrich, Samuel House, Frank McMahon.

Mrs. Loren Anderson is visiting in Detroit.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Gaylord has a building boom; seven brick blocks are being erected there.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson went to Holly for a visit, Tuesday morning.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Stark's Comedy Co. will be at the Opera House Aug. 27-28 and 29. Popular prices, and first class plays.

Miss Lou Mason is the guest of Miss Emma Hanson, and welcomed by hosts of her friends here.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Miss Ethel Hoyt, of Maple Forest, is visiting Miss Marcia Kendrick and other friends in the village.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Chas. A. Smith, formerly of Beaver Creek, is now located at Petaca, New Mexico.

Remember Stark's Comedy Co., next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle L. O. G. A. R., Friday the 24th, at the usual hour.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon the 25th, at the usual hour.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Miss Louise Woodworth returned Monday, from a week's visit with friends in Bay City.

FOR SALE—A nearly new Garland Coal Stove, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. L. Fournier.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Lightning slivered the flag pole in front of J. F. Wilcox's residence, Saturday morning.

Mrs. John Burt and Miss Alice are visiting at Cheboygan, and John is disconsolate.

Mrs. Arthur Brink and the kids came home, last Friday, having heard of his injury, and he is happy.

The band will give another of their popular concerts, at the Opera House, the first part of October.

L. N. Chamberlain and family left on the P. M. train, Tuesday, for a week's visit in Bay City and Detroit.

A. L. Pond wanders around like a motherless colt. His wife and family are visiting in New York.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 25th, at the usual hour.

The thunderstorm, Monday night, was one of the most general that ever visited this state, and the most destructive.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

Michigan's 44,298 pensioners received \$6,612,878.00 last year. The number of pensioners was decreased about 1,000 in the year.

Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, predicts dollar wheat on account of the shortage, and cheap corn due to a large crop.

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H. C. Ward has twelve hundred acres cleared and into crops near Frederic, and a six hundred acre pear and apple orchard. His wheat crop was fine.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was in town the last of the week. He has finished haying, but being short of help compelled him to work more than he liked.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative. Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

R. P. Forbes was agreeable surprised, Saturday, by a visit from his brother, from Lamar, Iowa, whom he had not met for 30 years. Their sister from Bay City came up with him.

R. Hanson is building a barn, 46x60 on his farm in Otsego county. He went up yesterday with five carloads of lumber for it, and took Thor Ambjornson and James Jorgenson with him to do the work.

To Cure a Cold in one Day take Laxative. Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanna of Beaver Creek were in town yesterday, shopping. It is her first visit to the village in three years, but with her improving health, she expects to come again.

Miss Allie Proulx of St. Ignace is visiting her cousins, the Misses Charon in Maple Forest. She was in town yesterday with Miss Boss Charon, calling on old friends here.

During the storm, Saturday night, Mr. Loren Anderson was lying in bed when the lightning entered his house through the kitchen, and passed into his room, tearing the legs from his bedstead and dropping him on the floor. Another bedstead was also demolished, but no one hurt.

To-morrow night, the 24th, the Christian Endeavorers of the tenth district of Michigan open their convention at the Congregational church in Gaylord. Rev. August F. Bruske, President of Alma College, gives the opening address, his subject being: "Why we educate."

Mrs. Carrie N. Walker, Supreme Commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees, died last week, at her residence, in Detroit. Mrs. Walker was very well known in Michigan, and her work among the Maccabees has brought her into prominence in many cities of this and other states. She has no children.

Carl, the twelve year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hanson, died from sunstroke last Thursday afternoon. He was unconscious from the first, although every professional attention was rendered. The shock to the family was very great, as he had appeared in perfect health. They will receive the sympathy of the entire community.

It Helped Win 'em.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints Bucklin's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, skin eruptions and piles. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Rev. and Mrs. Mawhorter left on Monday night's train, for Toledo, where they will reside for a time. Their leaving is regretted by the many friends they have made since their residence here. His pastoral work previous to the failure of his health, will be long remembered; and the fact that both were ever among the first in works of charity and in the interest of morality and of temperance. It is hoped that the change may be of benefit to him and he restored to health.

The Band will give another of their popular concerts, at the Opera House, the first part of October.

L. N. Chamberlain and family left on the P. M. train, Tuesday, for a week's visit in Bay City and Detroit.

A. L. Pond wanders around like a motherless colt. His wife and family are visiting in New York.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 25th, at the usual hour.

The thunderstorm, Monday night, was one of the most general that ever visited this state, and the most destructive.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

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Disease, stand back!

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The specialist is coming.

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Cheap Electric Light.
It has been remarked as showing what a powerful element of health the electric light is, that the general health of those who use it improves their appetite and their ability to sleep increases and the visits of the doctor become less frequent. This is especially apparent in the statistics of the attendance of working people in factories and other places. In a London bank, where 1,200 persons are employed, the abences from illness have been so far reduced that the extra labor gained is said to have paid for the electric light.

The influence of artificial light on the eyes has also a very important sanitary bearing. It has been asserted that the injury to the eyes, of which the growing short-sightedness of the day is but one result, is due to the heat rays and not to the light rays. If that be so, the electric light is less injurious than any other. If the eyes are exposed to the strong light of the arc lamp, its ultraviolet rays have a painful effect, but no one has ever complained of the influence of a steady glow lamp upon the sight, and it is possible to read and write for many hours by such a light without experiencing the least fatigue.

\$25,000 for Flying Machines.
Our Government is to devote \$25,000 for experimenting with flying machines, and let it be known, however, that spent by those who experiment with so-called dyspepsia cures. Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is made expressly to cure constipation, dyspepsia and all stomach disorders.

Light on a Stage Character.
In the intervals of her professional tours Miss Modjeska is an enthusiastic farmer. She rises at 6 every morning, and as soon as she has had her coffee is out among her cattle and bees until breakfast time. After that she takes a nap in a hammock, reads or sews, and in the afternoon makes riding excursions up the mountains which surround her ranch. The house, which is of the bungalow type, is overrun with vines and roses, and at the side is a flower garden in which the passionate impersonator of Ophelia and Juliet works with rake and hoe in the cool of the morning.

Try GRAIN-O! Try GRAIN-O!
Ask your druggist to show you a package of GRAIN-O. You will find it takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal "brown of Mexico or Java, but it is made from pure, and delicate, stomach receives it without distress. 1/2 the price of coffee, 35c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Vanderbilts as Farmers.
In the first directory of the city of New York, published over 100 years ago, the only Vanderbilts whose names appeared were not members of the old Commodore's family ancestors. They were Dutch, to be sure, and spelled their name "Van der Bilt." The most prominent among them was a truckman. At that time the ancestors of the present millionaire family were prosperous farmers on Staten Island, and their names did not belong in a New York directory.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.
No medicine will cure headache to a cent nor will it get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature cure you without a cramp or pain—produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Charitable, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

No Spendthrift.
Judge—You were begging on the public streets, and yet you had \$20 in your pocket.

Prisoner—Yes, Judge, I may not be as industrious as some, y'r Honor, but I'm no spendthrift.—New York Weekly.

Pale and Weak Women

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

Double Daily Service
Newlin's Rock Island, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the underwriter for a free copy of "Pictorial Guide to the Rock Island System." You will see from the rear window, Tickets of agents of L. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

DENSOR, JOHN W. MORRIS, D. C.
Successor to Alexander D. Densor, D. C. 35 years in civil service, 15 years in advertising, 15 years in law, 15 years in business.

PATENTS Secure our terms and system
ONCE AND FOR ALL for placing inventions FREE
No. 91 Broadway, New York City. Department 43
Branch, No. 659 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED Agents to handle a strictly legitimate
business. We will make it a day's mention
in our paper. G. H. BLASON, G. P. A., Chicago.

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AN ADMIRATION.

Does his best from day to day;
That's bout all that you kin say.
Wasn't built for gettin' rich.
Never bought no bonds an' such.
Never made no speeches fine.
Never quite could git in line.
In life's hurly-burly quest;
Goes ahead an' does his best.

Does his best; in hours of pain
Bends his head an' won't complain.
And afar from envy's snare,
Mein an' children hold him dear;
Safe from praises unsupplied.
An' the mockery of pride,
He seems noble as the rest;
Goes ahead an' does his best.
—Washington Star.

Dudley Barrington's Lesson

Milly Barrington was only 18 when she came to live at Holly Lodge. Very young to be married, said the gossips of the neighborhood, still younger to assume all of the cares and responsibilities of a household. And there were not lacking doleful prophets who declared, with eyes rolled up and mouths drawn down, that Mrs. Barrington never would "get on" with the old gentleman. "He is so fastidious," said one. "So difficult to suit," said another. "His ideal is so impossibly high," declared a third. But to their surprise—perhaps a little to their disappointment—Milly and her father-in-law were the best of friends from the very first moment in which they looked upon each other's faces. Milly was anxious to learn, so eager to comprehend the ins and outs of the great, roomy old house, so ambitious to excel every housekeeper in the neighborhood, that the old gentleman said, with a smile, to his son: "Don't let your little wife undertake too much, Dudley."

And Dudley Barrington answered, with a yawn: "There's no danger of that, sir. The ladies of Holly Lodge have always been first rate housekeepers, you know. And if a woman is a work, she isn't spending money foolishly or gossiping."

Mr. Barrington's keen blue eyes regarded his son sharply for a moment.

"Do you think Milly is addicted to either of those pernicious practices?" he asked.

"They come natural to all women, don't they?" said Dudley, shrugging his shoulders.

"Not at all!" said his father.

And in his secret soul he wondered if Dudley was really worthy of such a jewel as Millicent.

So the weeks went on, and Milly stood bravely to her helm until one bright October day the old gentleman, chancing to pass the low kitchen window, where the vines made a screen of moving shadow, looked smugly to where his daughter-in-law was at work.

"Have you got a glass of cool milk for me, little girl?" he said.

Milly brought the milk promptly.

"See, papa," she said, triumphantly, pointing to the table, "what a baking I have done to-day: Three apple pies, three loaves of bread, a pan of biscuits, a cake, and a dozen plum tarts!"

"Bravo!" said Mr. Barrington. "But Milly, why are you baking? Where is Millicent?"

"Millicent wanted her wages raised," said Milly, rather soberly. "And Dudley said it was all nonsense keeping a girl when I was so fond of housework. So she has gone."

"But are you fond of housework?" he said. "In itself, as an abstract thing, I mean?"

"Yes, papa," Milly answered, with some hesitation. "But I'm a little tired this morning. I rose early and swept the house through before breakfast, so as to have time for the baking."

"You are a good little girl," said the father-in-law, "but we mustn't let you work too hard."

"Papa!" said Milly, with downcast lashes and a deep pink shadow creeping over her cheek. "I've been thinking for some time that—that—"

"Well?" said Mr. Barrington encouragingly.

"That I should like to ask you for a little money," faltered Milly.

"Money?" he echoed in surprise. "Doesn't Dudley give you all you want?"

Once more Milly hesitated.

"He wants to know what everything is for," said she. "He thinks two shillings is too much for ribbon, and he says hats ought to be had cheaper than three shillings each, and he declares it's all nonsense to buy kid gloves when cotton will do as well."

And I do need another hat since the rain spoiled my best one, but I don't like to ask him for it."

"Do you mean to say," said Mr. Barrington, leaning his elbows on the sill, "that you don't have a regular allowance every week?"

"No, papa," said Milly, lifting her prettily arched brows. "Dudley says women don't know how to use money, and that a wife should always receive every halfpenny she spends from her husband. And I can tell you, papa, because you are so kind to me—I am so ashamed to have him think me extravagant, and I really need so many little things that men haven't any idea of. It's a little hard sometimes."

Mr. Barrington took his purse out of his pocket and laid it on the windowsill.

"Here, little girl," he said, "you have earned the contents of that a dozen times over."

Milly reached up to kiss him through the vine leaves.

"Oh, papa, you are such a darling," she said.

He only patted her cheek in reply.

"Dudley don't know what a treasure

he has got," he pondered as he kept on his walk up to the front veranda, where a great chestnut tree was showing its blossoms over the steps and the balmy sunshine slept on the painted floor. "He is niggling a Circassian slave out of that dear little woman."

And he took his book and stretched himself comfortably out in the hammock for his evening's reveries.

11.

It was the next day that his son came to him in the library, where for a clifftop, northeast rathe had blown all the yellow maple leaves away, and the sunshine was obscured in driving clouds.

"Well, my boy," said his father kindly, "you are off to the city, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Barrington, Jr., a tall, straight, handsome young man, with a brown complexion and sparkling eyes. "And before I go perhaps you had better give me a check if it's convenient."

"A check?" said his father. "For what?"

"I'm about out of ready cash," said Dudley, carelessly, "and a little spending money would come very handy for current expenses."

"Aha! And what are you going to buy?"

Dudley looked at his father in amazement.

"I need a summer suit, sir," said he, "and—"

"Yes—yes," nodded the old gentleman. "And how much do you pay for a summer suit now?"

"Oh, six or seven pounds," answered Dudley.

"Six or seven pounds?" echoed Mr. Barrington. "Isn't that rather vague?"

"A fellow never knows exactly," explained Dudley.

"But to the old gentleman, "he interrupted the old gentleman. "And now clothes of Poole, don't you? Aren't there cheaper places?"

Dudley ignored the question and said:

"I've a little bill at the cigar shop and there are some new books I should like to read."

"Just send in the bills to me," said the old gentleman. "I'll pay them."

"The bookbinder, sir?"

"You must try and not be too extravagant with your books. Young men have so many fictitious wants nowadays. But, as I said before, let the bills be sent to me. And as for spending money, here is enough for the present."

He drew out half a sovereign and handed it to his son. Dudley stared at it in amazement.

"I expected a check, sir," said he, somewhat discomfited.

"Did you?"

"It isn't agreeable to be put on such an allowance," went on Dudley, sharply. "I'm not accustomed to it."

"Not agreeable, eh?" said his father, comfortably adjusting his feet on an embroidered mat. "Then why do you practice the system with your wife?"

"I give her all that she needs to spend," said Dudley, coloring up.

"And I have given you all that you need!"

"I am a man!" said Dudley.

"And she is a woman!" retorted his father.

I am the manager of your ware-house, and I claim my honest remuneration as such," cried Dudley. "I am no beggar. There is not a penny I ask for that I do not earn!"

"That is Millicent's case exactly," said the wise old advocate. "She does the work of the house and does it well. She is an economist in every sense of the word. Is it right that she should receive merely her board and clothes? Is she not entitled to a regular allowance to spend as she pleases? Do not think me a meddlesome old fogey," my son," he added, rising and placing his hand kindly on his son's shoulder. "But I have been observing all these things, and I merely wanted to give you a personal application of this lesson-in-economy. You see, how it humiliates one to have to beg humbly for the money that one has honestly earned—to be called upon for an account of every penny one wishes to spend. Don't put your wife into such a false position as that. Treat her as one of the firm of Barrington & Co."

Dudley stood still a moment, pondering, and then he said, earnestly: "I will, sir. You are right."

And Milly was delighted, that very day, to receive a check for a ample sum of money from her husband.

"It is all for me!" she cried, with glittering eyes.

"Yes, all," Dudley answered, laughing.

"But what am I to do with so much money?"

"Lock it up in your desk, dear," he answered, "and spend it for your needs as they occur."

"But I never had so much before all at one time!" exclaimed the amazed Milly.

"No, you never had more shame to me," acknowledged Dudley. "But I have come to the conclusion, Milly, that you are no child to be given a few shillings at a time. You are my housekeeper and deserve your regular salary. I shall give you five pounds for your own personal expenses at the beginning of every month, and you shall use and economize it as you choose. The household expenses, of course, will be paid out of the common stock."

"Oh, Dudley, I never feel so rich in my life," said she. "Now I can dress like other women, and give a little money to the church and help the poor and feel independent. And I can lay by a little, too, Dudley, every month!"

Oh, you shall see what an excellent manager I can be!"

Dudley Barrington looked at his young wife with a sharp prick of conscience at his heart. Why had he never made her so innocently happy before? Simply because it had never occurred to him.

And Milly ran eagerly to her father-in-law.

"Papa!" she cried. "I am to have five pounds a month all for my own."

self and never to give an account of a penny of it, unless I please! It is Dudley's own offer. Isn't he kind?"

And Colonel Barrington smiled and patted her head, and answered, with a touch of sarcasm: "Very kind, indeed."—Chicago Times-Herald.

AN ANCIENT EMPLOYMENT.

Our Consul Tells a Curious Story About German Lapidaries.

From Consul Walter Shuman, in Mainz, Germany, comes a curious story of the lives of the lapidaries who live in the principality of Birkenfeld.

Although an improved factory system is gradually superseding the laborious methods of former times, there are nevertheless plenty of the old polishing and cutting works, which bear evidence to the lives sacrificed to this industry. In the early days of the trade, agate quarries existed in the nearby hills, and this half-precious stone was cut and polished by a very laborious method, which is still practiced, although the agate quarries have long been exhausted and the raw material—as well as amethyst, jasper, opal, topaz, etc., has been imported (since about 1834), chiefly from Brazil, whence it is shipped to this out-of-the-way place to be cut, shaped and polished for the jewelry trade.

The usual method employed in cutting and polishing these stones is the following: In a rude hut by a stream, which furnishes the power, four large grindstones about four feet in diameter are only about one foot above the floor, into which a slot is cut, so that part of the grindstone is below its level. This lower portion passes through the water, thus keeping the stones constantly wet. The operator has a bench or block of wood about eighteen inches high, hollowed out to receive his chest and body. On this bench he lies at full length, and with his fingers holds the small piece of opal, amethyst or other stone which is to be cut, against the grindstone, slightly above the level of the floor. In this position the man lies from morning to night, day after day. Consumption usually carries them off at an early age, but other men are found to follow this vocation as the earnings are comparatively high. The operator usually owns his grindstone, or at least half of one. This represents an investment of about \$300, and a skillful lapidary can earn from \$15 to \$25 per week. He does not usually cut and polish stones on his own account, but generally contracts with manufacturing jewelers, who furnish him the stones in the rough to cut and polish at a certain price per carat. As the stones, even in the rough, represent quite an outlay of money, the honesty of the workman must be relied upon, for nobody can say in advance how many grams of dressed stones a certain piece of opal, amethyst or like may yield.

Besides these half-precious stones, precious stones such as diamonds, etc., are also cut and polished there; but

An innovation in temple construction and furnishing has been introduced in Utica, N. Y., an entire block of new apartment houses being built in which a complete electrical kitchen and bathroom has been installed for all purposes wherein heat is the active agent.

In London there is an odd philanthropic enterprise called the Spectacle Mission. It was founded by Dr. E. J. Warner over ten years ago, and provides spectacles for poor working people suffering from defective sight. Last year over a thousand spectacles were given away by the mission. A subscriber of five shillings receives four spectacles cards for distribution; a ten shilling subscriber ten cards, and so on. The eyes of each applicant are carefully tested, and the spectacles are new, of good glass, with steel frames. Many a poor working man and woman has been enabled by this mission to retain employment.

The barbers in some towns in Germany are compelled by law to cleanse and disinfect their combs, brushes and razors immediately after use and before they are applied to the hair or head of another customer.

The French are now making artificial pearls by lining small hollow glass pellets with the mucus which is secreted by fish as a lubricant for their scales. The mucus of the true pearl is thus very closely simulated.

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Boston has a floating hospital, which makes a daily trip down the harbor with a number of sick women and children. Some of the patients are taken by the day only, but the more seriously afflicted are permitted to remain on the vessel constantly until cured.

Texas seems to lead the procession with reference to education. She has to the credit of her state school fund in the vaults of the treasury \$7,000,000 in bonds, \$1,300,000 in cash belonging to the permanent school fund and \$107,000 in cash available for current expenses.

The consumption of coffee in the United States is increasing much faster than the population. In 1894 there were delivered from the custom houses for consumption 4,400,000 sacks, and in 1890 there were delivered 6,271,000 sacks. The consumption of all Europe in 1890 was but 8,867,000 sacks.

Until now epileptics in Russia have been treated as insane. They have been confined in lunatic asylums in the same wards with hopeless lunatics. The Russian press undertook a crusade against these conditions and now a building is to be erected where epileptics will receive proper medical treatment.

Germany, with its usual thoroughness, is bent on systematically arranging the knowledge likely to accrue from its development as a sea power. Emperor William has ordered established at Berlin an Institute for the study of the ocean. At this center materials already required will be collected and considerable will be

expected to be made to the knowledge of the marine physics, chemistry and natural history.

Japan is rapidly becoming a wheat-eating country and is increasing its importations of Pacific Coast flour, states the Sun. The Japanese ports are also becoming important centers of distribution of flour to Korea, China and Szechuan, and the milling industry is beginning to get a foot hold in the empire. We should rather sell them flour than wheat, but we are glad to have them for customers for either.

Luxurious Railways.

Mexico has certainly the most luxurious, if not the most comfortable, railways in the world. The rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on sleepers of mahogany, and the bridges are built of white marble. On the west coast of Mexico there is another line which has sleepers of ebony and ballast of silver ore drawn from old mines beside the track. The reason for this apparent extravagance is that the engineers had no other material on the route, and found it cheaper to use these than to import the ordinary plant.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

China has new colleges in engineering, navigation, military tactics, electric science and medicine, with European professors.

The number of applications for patents at Washington during the past fiscal year was larger by 5,000 than in the preceding year.

Census figures it is believed will be a disappointment to the western states where there has been little immigration during the last ten years.

The average duration of marriages in England is twenty-eight years; in France and Germany, twenty-six; Norway, twenty-four; Russia, thirty.

Last year there were built in the United States 2,196 railway locomotives, valued at about \$25,000,000, and 480 of them were shipped to foreign countries.

A leading Chicago physician says that there is no reasonable ground for the widespread fear of lightning. The death rate during the average thunder-storm is less than one to every million human beings in the affected area, and on the basis of the report for 1893 the chance that any individual will be killed by a thunderbolt during a year is only one in 100,000. It is consoling to point out that one's prospect of dying by the kick of a horse is about fifty per cent greater. Out of every three persons struck by lightning two survive and recover.

It is said that the nut trees of the world alone could, if necessary should arise, provide food all the year round for a total population three times greater than the present. It has been pointed out to the Washington Department of Agriculture that Brazil nuts around Para grow in such profusion that thousands of tons of them are wasted every year; with cocon